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WOMEN ON MUNITION WORK.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union* 561.** [NON-PARTY.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Owing to war-time conditions it is now impossible to have as much matter set up on Wednesdays as we have hitherto been able to do. We therefore beg that articles and letters should be sent in not later than Tuesday morning, first post.

The Soul of a War Hospital.

Yesterday, December 2nd, was the anniversary of the arrival of the advance guard of our first French Unit at Royaumont. Most of the old members have been home on leave and come back again. This makes us feel very veteran and ancient as a community. Yet the newcomers are more numerous than the old stayers, so that though we seem to be the same we are different. Of the advance party of five who came over early in December last year, only two remain—our Secretary and our head chauffeur; of the original staff there are only a few nurses and orderlies left—but only two of the doctors are missing, and our chief has only once left the Hospital for a night during the whole history of the Unit. Twelve months! And still the supply of volunteers seems to be inexhaustible.

This enthusiasm among British women to come out and help the French impresses the soldiers and their families immensely. The average Frenchman is very *sensible*, and he can appreciate perfectly the peculiar genius of our Hospital. In spite of the absence of all outward appearance of military restraint and barrack-yard discipline, our men feel bound to behave themselves by some invisible constraint that grips them more firmly than the commands and threatenings of any non-commissioned martinet or all-powerful C.O. All our men are sorry to leave us, but the departure of some of our older friends is doleful in the extreme; and we miss them as much as they miss the curious world-in-itself sort of existence that makes up life at Royaumont.

We may be but a hundred yards or so outside the army zone: we may hear the mysterious throb of a phantom airship at dead o' night, and be full in the track of those gay birds of adventure that set out a-raiding Germany from Paris: we may grow accustomed to the ominous dull reverberation of heavy artillery, and indifferent to the sharper crack of an occasional anti-aircraft gun; we may get wounded men fresh from the monstrous life of the front line trenches, broken and mutilated from an attack on some little country place whose name has become historic in official *communiqués*: but for all that we are far from the war, and from the outside world that thinks and talks only of the war and its daily happenings. We are a ship's company on a vessel that voyages always in mid-ocean, calling at no ports, speaking no ships in passing. We are a cosmos complete

in ourselves. Our past lives—" before the war "—slip from off our memory like reality from the minds of those that dream. Our future—" when the war is over "—the mind refuses to grasp. There seems no other life. And though we may be quartered in a cloistered Abbey, with the ruins of a religious age around us, there is nothing of the institution about us. We have not been patterned out to a set of rules and regulations laid down for us. We have grown. Like the government and laws of England, we are full of compromise and contradiction. Yet our customs are marvellously well adapted to our needs. We are like sand poured into a shapen vessel. We had no form nor cohesion when we came, but we have taken the shape of our task, and we fit it accurately and easily. We have neither charter nor constitution, but we stand on our rights and guard our liberties with enthusiasm. We have neither sovereign nor parliament, but we are loyal to the point of pugnacity, and woe is it to the worker or the soldier who oversteps the unwritten and unspoken canon of our existence! Woe, too, to the man or woman who violates that soul of loyalty and comradeship! They have no part in our life.

The soul of Royaumont is a curious, almost a tangible thing. It disciplines the little soldiers of France without rules; it binds and controls the voluntary staff without contract or laws. It is a thing mystic and forceful that will leave us, each one of us, different from that which we were before it touched us. It is a psychological experience that we and the French soldiers cannot go through together without becoming in some mysterious sense comrades. They feel it, too, the men. I have seen a letter from a young volunteer of good position and fortune, written to a French friend several weeks after he had left us, and in it he tells her how this common soul of Royaumont affected him and witnessed to him of the comradeship between the people of the British nation and the citizens of France. The experience to him—he was a boy of twenty-one—was something sacramental.

Frenchmen speak of the new soul of France, born of great tribulation and that beautiful *esprit de tranchée* that has touched them all with a new seriousness, a new tenderness, and a wonderful comradeship. Perhaps it is a little wind from this spirit that has blown across the boundary of the zone and stirred into life the soul of Royaumont. It heals the pains of the wounded French soldiers, and it witnesses to the greater comradeship between the allied nations. It is work worth doing to contribute to the motive force of Royaumont. Thank Heaven for the inspiration that first made a Scotswoman conceive the notion of the Scottish Hospitals for Foreign Service, and for the chance that brought our Unit to this ancient relic of the far-off days of Saint Louis. We celebrated his feast day on August 25th with modern music and a Tombola for the soldiers—a queerer company, surely, never did the founder of Royaumont honour before!

Some of Our Patients at Royaumont.

The North Berwick Bed.

The North Berwick Bed in Queen Mary's Ward, is occupied by a dark big-built miner called Abel Codwell—very possibly of English descent, judging by the name; his home is in the Pas de Calais, his regiment is the 204th Infantry.

When I went up to talk to him he told me that his was the first Company of the French Army to be cited in the order of the day. To this his Ward companions, who had gathered round to see why he was a centre of interest, demurred, one stating that his was the first Company to receive mention! " It is not possible," replied Codwell, " it could only be second to my Company." Another said with some grandeur, " In my Company all the officers have medals! " But Codwell treated their pretentions with contempt, and went on to tell how at Crony on the Aisne, near Soissons, his Company withstood the Bosches the first time they used the very powerful bombs, and though they were only a hundred men, and their casualties were very heavy, they held their position. He himself, he said, though wounded, had saved the lives of two more wounded companions from under shell fire. His officer wished to recommend him for the Medaille Militaire, but he refused, as he does not believe in medals and press notices. This is the second time he has been wounded, and twice he has been completely buried under the earth by shell explosions. His present injury is a fractured elbow joint. He has had three operations. As I was leaving him he called out after me—" and be sure to tell the people who have given my bed that I have four children."

The Newington Bed.

The Newington Bed in the Margaret of Scotland Ward, is at present occupied by one of the heroes of the hospital: René Tocheport, sergeant of the 300th Regiment of Infantry. Tocheport's gallantry in the field—he succeeded, against heavy odds, in capturing a mitrailleuse from the enemy—has gained him the coveted decoration of the Medaille Militaire. An account of the presentation of the medal at Royaumont and the ceremony which accompanied it appeared in The Common Cause of Nov. 5th.

Sergeant Tocheport was severely wounded in the shoulder during the fighting that accompanied the forward movement in September; he was admitted to Royaumont on the 27th of that month. By the way, I was interested—and I hope the donors of the bed will be interested—to learn the other day that he is not only a first-class fighter, but a man of real literary taste, with an understanding and appreciation of what is best in literature—a bit of a poet as well as a bit of a hero.

(Signed) Cicely Hamilton.

I understand that as soon as he is a little stronger, Tocheport would like to write himself to the donors of his bed.

The Year's Work.

Madam,—The Executive Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals trust that you will allow them, through the medium of The Common Cause, to express on this, the first anniversary of the installation of the Hospital at the Abbaye de Royaumont, their hearty congratulations and thanks to Dr. Ivens and her staff on the splendid work achieved during the past year.

Especial thanks are due to Dr. Ivens and to those members of her staff who faced the hardships and difficulties of the first weeks and months, and who were responsible for the hard work of establishing the Hospital. We know that it must be a great pleasure to them to see—as it is to us to hear of—the great contrast which the Abbaye now presents to that which it presented on the first and following days after the advance party entered into occupation of it.

Not the least satisfactory result of the year's work is the realisation of the complete confidence of the French authorities in the Hospital, and the fact that the staff—and, through them, the generous subscribers and workers here—are able to render valuable help to the men who suffered serious injury in defence of their country and our own.

My Committee wish to take the opportunity also to offer, through your columns, their most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the innumerable subscribers and workers, who have untiringly laboured to bring in the funds and gifts in kind necessary for the establishment and upkeep of the Hospital at Royaumont, and also to the many willing and able voluntary workers who have been occupied, in many cases daily, with the somewhat tedious and tiring clerical work and the packing, sorting and despatching of equipment and gifts in kind.

We look forward to the future with confidence in regard to the maintenance of this piece of women's war service—even though we regret so deeply the necessity for its continuance—and look forward so longingly to the day when a righteous peace shall end the present sorrow and suffering.

(Signed) S. E. S. Mair,
President and Acting Commissioner.

Dr. Beatrice Russell, whose account of the Royaumont Hospital appeared in our last issue, is a non-Suffragist member of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Committee. Her testimony to its efficiency is therefore of even greater value than opinions expressed by those who *a priori* would be expected to uphold the work.

Further Help Needed.

Further donations will be gratefully received to carry on the work of the Hospitals. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Sec., Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treas., Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock.

Contributions to the London Units should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurers, the Lady Cowdray and Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

An appeal is being issued for further contributions to the Girton and Newnham Unit (now at Gevgeli). Subscriptions may be sent to Miss E. Lawder (Girton), 25, Halifax, Cambridge, or to Miss I. P. Scott (Newnham), Shoreham, Sevenoaks.

[*For latest news of the Serbian Units, see page* 461.]

Notes and News.

The Parliament and Registration Bill.

Many rumours have arisen during the delay in the presentation of this Bill, and some fears have been entertained that when it finally appears it will be found to attempt an alteration in the basis of the franchise. We cannot believe that these fears are well founded : not only women but men also are passionately divided upon this question, and an agreed Bill on such a subject would be a miracle. If, however, the miracle were to happen and the Bill were to satisfy the conflicting party claims, the Government would still have to reckon with the Women's Suffragists, both inside and outside the House, who are thoroughly alive to the dangers of any such proposals.

We publish elsewhere the text of a letter sent to the Press and to members of the House of Commons by the officers of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and we await the publication of the Bill with interest.

Women's Suffrage in Canada.

We are informed by the Agent-General for the Province of Alberta that the Premier of Alberta has addressed a letter to the President of the United Farmers stating that " the question of Women's Suffrage had been receiving the serious consideration of the Government, with the result that he had given instructions for the preparation of a Bill to be introduced into the Legislature as a Government measure next session, under which men and women in Alberta will be placed on absolute equality so far as Provincial matters are concerned." The Agent-General of Alberta adds, he understands that the Leader of the Opposition has publicly expressed his approval of the action of the Government in this matter.

A correspondent from Canada, Mrs. Edith Lang, writes that " Suffrage prospects in Canada are very bright," and that although there was no foundation for the rumour that the Saskatchewan women had been granted the vote, the report probably had its foundations in the extraordinary success which has come to the other two Western Provinces, Manitoba and Alberta. In Manitoba, two years ago, the Liberal Party, then in opposition, adopted Woman Suffrage as a plank in their platform, and promised to bring in a Government measure should they be returned to power. The Liberals were, however, unsuccessful in the subsequent General Election. At the elections this summer both parties offered women the vote, but they stood by their old friends the Liberals, who gained a majority, and are now only awaiting the assembling of Parliament (probably in February) to bring in a Government measure.

" Blocked, but Not Beaten."

American papers have not yet made up their minds whether the recent results in this year's elections were or were not in favour of Women's Suffrage. The very heavy total poll of votes —more than a million in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts—is thought impressive enough to place the cause among political movements which are blocked for a time but secure of success. This is how Dr. Anna Shaw sums up the position in a message to a Philadelphian Suffrage meeting : " We have not lost. No man who fights for the wrong can ever be victorious, no matter how successful he may seem. . . . The amendment was beaten in Pennsylvania and other States because men who would resent any attempt of a king to rule over them lie prostrate and allow political bosses to march over their bodies. In New York we only need to get one more vote in nine to achieve victory; and we are going after that ninth man."

Official Protection for Nurses' Uniforms.

The War Office has announced that the uniform of the V.A.D., under the British Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance, are henceforth to be regarded as official, and therefore may not be imitated by unauthorised people. Such a regulation was much needed, and it is to be regretted that while protection is given to members of these detachments, who are only partially trained, official recognition has not been extended also to the uniforms of the leading hospitals, and bodies such as the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Nurses. The uniforms of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, and Imperial Military Nursing Service, and also of the Territorial Nursing Service are protected under the same Act that forbids the wearing of the King's uniform by civilians; but none of the civil hospitals has power to prevent any woman from copying the dress of these nurses down to the minutest detail. In consequence, the wearing of hospital nurses' dress has been much abused. It is often worn by women who are only partially trained, thus enabling to pass themselves off upon the unwary as certificated nurses; and it has also been used for objectionable purposes by women who have no connection whatever with the nursing profession.

Alleged Increase of Drinking Among Women.

Speaking at Oldham on Saturday, Mr. Robert Barr, director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said there was a danger lest a great injustice be done to a large number of respectable women who, as wives of soldiers, were included in the rash and unwarranted statements with regard to excessive drinking among women. Making allowance for the large number of married men enlisted, the proportion of women drinkers in any place was comparatively small, and of these the majority were to be found among the women habitually addicted to excess. Because of its experience in this matter the society claimed to speak with authority now, and of all institutions in the country it would be the last to minimise the evils of women drinking. It was an open question whether the authorities were not partly to blame for the present condition of affairs. Even now a great deal of good could be done by their issuing instructions that the full penalty be imposed on every person found guilty of drunkenness.

War Economy (?) at Willesden.

We learn from *The Daily Telegraph* that the Willesden Council have decided to suspend the medical examination of school children and also the maternity home during the war, with a view to economy, and also owing to the shortage of doctors.

New Ways of National Service.

We have the pleasure to announce to our readers that an article on " Professional Chemistry for Women," by an expert, will appear next week in The Common Cause.

PARLIAMENT AND THE REGISTRATION BILL.

The following letter has been issued to the Press :—

We have seen in the Press that fears have been expressed that the Government Parliament and Registration Bill will be equivalent to a manhood suffrage measure to the exclusion of women. We cannot believe these fears to be well founded, for we are convinced that it would be impossible for such a Government as this, and in such a time as the present, to introduce a Bill fundamentally to alter the basis of the Parliamentary suffrage.

We have, moreover, the definite promise of the Prime Minister, given to all the Suffrage Societies in November, 1911, and reiterated in his place in Parliament in January, 1913, that in any Bill introduced by his Government for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise " a full and free opportunity " for the introduction into it by an amendment of Women's Suffrage should be afforded to Parliament. This promise has never been redeemed, but it still holds good, and it must certainly bar the way to the introduction by the Government of manhood suffrage under circumstances which would preclude any chance of a " full and free opportunity " for the consideration of the claims of women to share in the privileges, as they share in the burdens, of citizenship.

As is well known, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has suspended its ordinary political activities in the sense that it is not pressing for a Bill for the enfranchisement of women during this time of national crisis, but it has not abandoned its principles, nor the right to take action should necessity arise. Alterations of the franchise involving the continual exclusion of women would be the occasion for such action.

(Signed) Millicent Garrett Fawcett (President).
Helena Auerbach (Honorary Treasurer).
Evelyn M. L. Atkinson (Honorary Secretary).
Ray Strachey (Hon. Parliamentary Secretary).

Book Reviews.

The Round Table. December issue. (Macmillan. 2s. 6d.)

In an article entitled "The Harvest of the War" the writer shows how the apparently hopeless dilemma that armaments are the prime breeders of war "arises from two false premises, a wrong view of the nature and function of force, and a wrong view of the nature and function of the national state." Not that nationalism is an evil. It was born "in the struggle against the deadening doctrine of the divine right of kings. . . . Inspired by it, whole peoples have found unity and self-government, courage, and character. It has been the chief foundation of democracy." And yet the active spirit of a selfish nationalism has been a passion for racial ascendancy and dominion, a determination to acquire and possess and predominate, while the "passive spirit of selfish nationalism" is one of avoiding foreign entanglements, of ignoring "atrocities," injustice, and oppression outside our borders as no concern of ours.

"The real cure for war is to overthrow the idol of selfish nationalism and put in its place the service of humanity. Directly that is done, the way is clear. . . . The national state is an essential stage in the road to the final world-commonwealth . . . but nationality finds its true expression not in pride or self-glorification or dominion, but in the services it enables a people to render to the human cause." Beyond the achievements of nationalism lies the substitution of human for nationalistic ideals. For the present we are concerned with the overthrow of the prestige of racial ascendancy, autocracy, and racial domination. "The sense of separation from the rest of the world, which is so strong in Germany, and which is represented in the universal German phrase 'Wir Deutsche' and in the talk of 'Kultur' is a barrier to that larger sense of a common fellowship with all other men which is necessary to the building up of a healthy and free human society. It is largely the creation of the system under which the Germans live, which is based on distrust of the people and fear of others, and which is maintained by a degree of discipline and organisation and blind submission to autocratic will which is but a modern form of slavery. . . . Therefore for the Allies there can be no slackening in effort, no recoiling before sacrifice, until Germany accepts an equal national status with all other free States, large and small, and so is able to co-operate with other free peoples in the task of rebuilding the world." . . . "Only now are we beginning to realise the full import of the war," the writer concludes. "The Allies entered it to fight for liberty. They find now that the harvest of their sacrifices may be, not freedom only, but unity and peace for all mankind."

Another article on "The War and English Life," which should be read by every reader of The Common Cause, taken with the preceding one on "The British Empire's Financial Task," gives a survey of the present position and some forecast of the great changes which will certainly be made in the near future, and ends upon a note of hope. "Henceforward, if we are to pay our way as a nation, there must be, what England has not known for a century, a real simplicity of life in all classes, and an approximation, if not of incomes, at least of standards of living. . . . New habits will bring new horizons. . . . The 'sophisters and the calculators,' the subject of Burke's everlasting derision, may demonstrate by their statistics that England after the war will be an immeasurably poorer community. *The duty rests upon Englishmen to show that her very loss of riches has made her richer in the things that count.*" No finer, nor more helpful contribution to sane thinking and effort, has appeared since the European crisis set us all groping for solutions of our problems.

The Englishwoman (Evans Bros., Sardinia House, Kingsway) contains this month valuable articles on Serbia and Bulgaria by writers who have lived in these countries and closely studied "the Balkan Problem," and a description of the hardships suffered in France by the reservist behind the Front, whose life's work has been interrupted almost as completely as if he were in the fighting line. Miss Lowndes, writing on Condoning Injuries, points out that forgiveness implies some degree of penitence on the part of the offender, and is not the same as condonation. The brutalities committed by the Prussians in their 1870 campaign against France were, she considers, slurred over and disregarded by the English and other neutrals, with the result that the whole civilised world now stands aghast at Teuton savagery. "It is, maybe, the part assigned to this nation in the present struggle to mete out, ere all be ended, due punishment to those who have destroyed the amity of Europe. In the long agony still before us we must lose lives and treasure untold, while adding nothing to our own possessions. Yet the issue may be a moral triumph, a humbler Germany with the insight at last to see what she has done, and so capable of restoration to a place in the comity of nations."

In "The Present War and Future Woman" D. M. Vaughan deals with the education of girls, which she considers has hitherto suffered from the absence of any definite and generally recognised conception of the type of woman it is intended to produce, one set of educationalists assuming that the girl "will be by profession a woman, the second that she will be a professional woman." Obviously it will now be necessary far more than before to fit girls to earn their own living, and a powerful motive for self-development may be set before them in the need of the country for good citizens. "The young men that are gone were not only future merchants, business men, craftsmen, labourers, they were to have been artists, legislators, thinkers, and leaders of thought—our future citizens. . . . When Mr. Valiant-for-Truth passed over the river . . . he left his sword to him that should come after him in his pilgrimage, and his courage and skill to him that could get it. The sword is not for a woman's grasp, but surely this legacy of valour, constancy, fortitude, and the lesser virtues of evenness of judgment and 'saving common-sense' is within the reach of every girl who has lost a brother in the war. England will need wisdom in counsel, as well as strength of arm; and shall anyone say that that is something which women cannot give? . . . To produce women of such value, of balanced brain and heart, each capable of good work in her own branch, and all capable of bringing a sound judgment, based on general knowledge, to the general problems of the community, should be the present aim of female education." Such an education would mean "self development for the nation's sake," while it would in no way endanger the supply of wives and mothers, since "the domestic instincts are not so easily eradicated; and Nature will hold her own."

The Work of Educated Women in Horticulture and Agriculture. By Mrs. Roland Wilkins. (Women's Farm and Garden Union, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster. 1s.)

This report of an inquiry conducted on behalf of the Women's Farm and Garden Union contains a full account of the experiences of women before the war in horticulture and agriculture, which includes farming, dairy work, and poultry work, and also a list of the colleges where training can be obtained, with its length and cost. With regard to the prospects of this work it is admitted that few women have earned sufficient to keep themselves unless they have had a small private income upon which they could rely, although in some cases, such as in market and nursery gardening, some women have been most successful when they have had sufficient capital and experience. It is, of course, still impossible to say what effect the war will have on this opening, but many employers are improving the housing accommodation and conditions of work to the needs of women, and at present there are many more posts to be obtained.

The German Mob. By Julius Claes. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

A bitter but able and luminous account, by the editor of the Antwerp newspaper *La Métropole*, of the great influence gradually attained in Belgium before the war by the German merchants and business men, the object being, in M. Claes's view, the ultimate annexation of the country. Incidentally, he mentions the open advocacy of this by a Captain Delrich, Commander of the German training-ship *Stein* when in Antwerp, during March, 1898. While there was great hostility to such intrigues among the majority of the Belgians, the Pan-German propaganda was supported by a certain section of the "Flamingants," "flung into the arms of the Pan-Germanists by their violent antipathy to France." Among such, M. Claes mentions a certain Harold Graevell, who wrote an enthusiastic Pro-German proclamation on the morrow of Louvain and Termonde. M. Claes gives some astonishing quotations from Pan-Germanist writings, *e.g.*, from *La Grande Allemagne et l'Europe Centrale en 1950* (Berlin, 1905): "No doubt the Germans will not be the only people of the new Empire thus constituted, but they alone will govern; they alone will exercise political rights; they alone will serve in army and navy, and will have power to conquer the world. . . . We proclaim that one nation has a right not only to the North Sea, but also to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic."

America Fallen! By J. Bernard Walker. (London. J. P. Putnam's. 1915.)

An imaginary description of a possible future war between Germany and the United States. The author has taken the famous "Battle of Dorking" for his model, but he is a long way from the brilliance of that work. He does, however, bring forward very logical arguments for the probability that Germany, after this war, might be very glad to indemnify herself at the expense of the United States, and that, once the British Fleet were out of the way, it would be easy enough for her to hold the coast cities to ransom, unless indeed America had a fleet and fortifications far beyond what she possesses at present.

Back of the Ballot. By George Middleton. (Samuel French, Ltd.)

Mr. Middleton has added a one-act farce to the not too lengthy list of Suffrage plays. It is well within the range of amateur performance, and smartly rehearsed and taken at a good rollicking pace, should provide a merry entertainment for the Christmas holidays. Probably its greatest drawback at the present time is that the cast contains four men (a heavy father, a burglar, a butler, and a policeman) and only one girl. However, she is more than equal to the lot of them, and hurls Suffrage arguments at their head with a volubility which reduces them all to a condition bordering on imbecility! For an English audience it would probably be advisable to avoid the different American dialects (by the way, what lingo *does* the burglar talk?) and stick to plain Cockney.

Many of our readers will now be busy buying Christmas gifts for our soldiers, and will be glad to know that Messrs. Gorringe (Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.) have a large supply of warm woollen gloves, cardigan jackets, scarves, &c., and such useful things as wrist watch protectors and pocket stoves, which should be most useful to those on active service.

Messrs. Anderson, Anderson & Anderson (37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) are showing ground sheets, waterproofs, &c., which are much appreciated by our soldiers, as well as a large variety of comforts for the wounded. Messrs. Anderson will be pleased to send a detailed list, giving prices and full particulars of their many comforts and conveniences for the sick and wounded.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Women as Acetylene-Welders.

AN UNEXPECTED ASSET.

The assured success of women in the various departments of semi-skilled engineering, into which they have been so suddenly thrown by the exigencies of the present colossal struggle, has caused general surprise. The assertion in the *Manchester Guardian*, of November 15th, that "figures were produced in proof of the very startling assertion that the output of the women munition workers is slightly more than double that of the men," is not likely to be forgotten by Suffragists, or, indeed, by manufacturers. That artisans capable of such admirable work should in the future be wasted, as they have been wasted in the past, on unremunerative, ill-organised home-labour, would seem to be an unlikely outcome of the mighty experiment. That nation is rich and prosperous which uses the powers of its citizens, while duly rewarding their dexterity. Women's labour should no longer be regarded as a resource to be exploited by sweaters or crabbed and restricted by fellow-workers. It is a great, an unexpected asset of Britain, and, by means of it in the happier future to which we all look forward, our country should do much to establish her manufactures, while adding greatly to the weekly resources of working-class families.

It is not by employing competent workers wherever found that harm is done to the cause of labour, but by paying competent workers the wages of the incompetent. To know the truth about women's powers of production will do more to check sweating than any number of belated Parliamentary enactments.*

A great deal of the work, in fact the greater part of it, on which women are now engaged in the innumerable factories throughout the country will cease on the termination of the war; though it is certain that the skill and ability shown should indicate the fitness of trained workers for other somewhat similar employment. There are, however, certain trades which, when once acquired, are likely to provide employment for the proficient in the future we look forward to, as well as in the present. One of these is oxy-acetylene-welding. Classes for the teaching of this craft were organised in September by the London Society, and have been carried on during the last two months with very marked success at their workshops in Johnson Street, Notting Hill Gate.

A MODERN PROCESS.

The process is a modern one, and has only of quite recent years been at all commonly used in this country, but it is now recognised as the speediest and most effective way of securing a perfect weld without any deleterious effect upon the metal.

The great heat needed for the purpose of uniting two or more pieces of metal so as to make of them an autogenous whole is obtained, in this process, by the burning of acetylene gas in conjunction with oxygen. Acetylene is a gas liberated by bringing water into contact with a chemical compound known as calcium-carbide. This substance is produced by fusing together in an electrical furnace two constituents, carbon and lime, which, under ordinary circumstances, have no affinity for one another. The very high temperature required for this combination, if the process were carried on in this country, would render calcium-carbide a costly product; but the great waterfalls of Sweden will do at the outlay of one-eighth of a penny what in London could only be achieved for about fifty times the expenditure. Our carbide, therefore, is an import from Scandinavia. A lay person, quite without expert knowledge on the subject, may perhaps be pardoned for wondering whether some of the splendid waterfalls of Scotland might not advantageously be harnessed on to this useful labour.

Carbide, looking like little lumps of granite, is placed in a tray at the bottom of the generator for acetylene-gas, which is of the form of a small portable gasometer. The tap, admitting water to the carbide trays, is turned on, and gas at once

generates, and forces up the generator in the way so familiar to those who often see a gasometer. This gas passes through a tube to the blow-pipe of the welder, or to any other use for which it is destined.

DILIGENT PUPILS.

In oxy-acetylene-welding, the process employs the flame produced by the combustion in a suitable blow-pipe of oxygen and acetylene. When a light is applied to the nozzle of the pipe a yellow flame, a foot long, flares up, and in the centre of it, close to the nozzle, appears a very small dazzling, bluish flame, which can only safely be gazed upon by eyes protected by coloured glasses. The temperature of this flame at the apex is about 6,300 degrees Fahr., and it is with this that the metals to be welded together are brought to a suitable degree of heat.

In the class at Johnson Street, of which Miss E. C. Woodward is the very able instructor, the pupils may be seen working diligently, amid showers of sparks, which emit a crackling reminiscent of November 5th. Their eyes are protected by black goggles, their hair confined by caps or handkerchiefs, and overalls or leather-aprons protect their clothes from the sparks and also from the smuts which naturally accrue on surrounding objects. Each welder holds in her right hand the blow-pipe of the craft, from which depends two long flexible tubes, one conducting oxygen from the tall cylinder in the corner, and the other acetylene from the generator. In her left hand she holds the welding-stick of soft Swedish iron, from which tiny molten drops fall upon the glowing edges of the metal to be welded together. The work is fascinating even to the onlooker, and

* These remarks have no necessary reference to the labour of married women. One-half of the female inhabitants of the country above the age of sixteen are at any given date unmarried or widows.

to anyone with the craftsman's instinct it presents undoubted attractions.

The welders at Johnson Street have been engaged in practising on joints and flange sockets such as are used in the construction of aircraft, and many beautiful autogenous welds, absolutely without flaw, have been turned out by the more advanced pupils. But after the process is mastered and the handling of the blow-pipe has become familiar, considerable practice is needed to acquire the rapidity of work needed for commercial success.

WAGES AND PROSPECTS.

The wages to be earned by competent welders would seem to vary at present from 7d. to 9d. an hour; and, as factory hours are worked, the remuneration earned is adequate for a skilled employment. There seems every reason to believe that in the light forms of welding, such as those for the joints of aircraft, a woman's hand will be found in some cases more sensitive and reliable than a man's; and, in any case, the work of this character, turned out by well-instructed women, will hold its own in the labour market and successfully furnish the manufacturers with skilled and competent workpeople for responsible tasks. Both now and in a happier future, when aircraft, no longer needed as engines of destruction, shall be developed in many directions as yet only dreamed of, the work of women welders should be of service to the country.

M. LOWNDES.

MORE ILLUSTRATIONS.

"We should like more pictures," our readers write to say; "the illustrations in the Scottish Hospitals Number were so interesting. Can we not have one or two pictures every week?" Photographs are often sent to us, and, as often as we can, we reproduce them, because, now that women are taking up all kinds of new work, we feel that a good photograph is worth whole paragraphs of description. But the expense of illustrations is rather formidable. A day or two ago, however, a kind friend offered us a sum with which to start a little fund for More Pictures. Will our readers help us to raise a few pounds for this purpose?

GARROULD'S

To H.M. WAR OFFICE, H.M. COLONIAL OFFICE, INDIA OFFICE, ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, GUY'S HOSPITAL, &c.

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WOMEN AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT.

The following Memorial has been sent by the Women's Local Government Society to the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P., Minister of Munitions:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned, respectfully urge that the Munitions of War Act, 1915, may be so amended as to provide for the formation of a panel of women having knowledge of trade conditions or other special qualifications, and that in every case in which the conditions of female labour or the right of a female to leave her employment are, or is involved, one of such women shall be appointed as an additional assessor, and that if in any such case there shall be no such woman available to act as an assessor the female party or parties to the dispute shall be entitled to require that a female factory, or insurance, or sanitary, inspector shall be nominated to act in that capacity.—We have, Sir, the honour to remain, your obedient servants:—

LIST OF SIGNATORIES TO THE MEMORIAL.

Miss Leigh Browne, Hon. Sec. Women's Local Government Society; Mrs. Arnold Forster, The Lady Emmott, Mrs. Cobden Unwin, Vice-Presidents Women's Local Government Society; Mrs. Theodore Williams, Chairman of Committee Women's Local Government Society; Mrs. Frank Howard, Vice-Chairman of Committee Women's Local Government Society; Lady Lockyer, Lady Shaw, Hon. Treasurers Women's Local Government Society; Miss Kilgour, M.A., Met. B.C. (Paddington), Hon. Deputy Secretary Women's Local Government Society; The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, Lady Bunting, Lady Byles, Sir William Chance, Bt., P.L.G., The Rev. Dr. Clifford, Mrs. Creighton, Miss Emily Davies, LL.D., Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., Miss P. Edith Hodge, Ex-Secretary Maria Grey Training College; The Rev. Robert F. Horton, D.D., M.A., Miss Gertrude Hunt, Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S., Mrs. Rowland Prothero, Mrs. Broadley Reid, Mrs. Herbert Samuel, Miss Stancomb-Wills, T.C. (Ramsgate), Member of Watch Committee; Miss Elise C. Staveley, Miss Edith Sutton, T.C. (Reading), Member of Watch Committee; The Rev. William Temple, Mrs. Sidney Webb, D.Litt., William Alexander Coote, Secretary National Vigilance Association; Miss Ellen Smith, Secretary Fabian Women's Group; Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies; Mrs. Humphry Ward, Chairman Local Government Advancement Committee; Miss Marian Berry, Secretary Women's Local Government Society; Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, Miss Adler, L.C.C., Archibald Allen, Esq., Mrs. George Cadbury, Mrs. Sophia Bryant, B.Sc., D.Litt., Miss S. M. Taylor, Secretary Women's Industrial Council.

We have also received the following letter on the same subject:—

MADAM,—The undersigned have been strongly impressed with the importance of securing that, whenever cases of women employees are considered by the Munitions Courts, provision should be made for the presence of a women. In view of the proposed amendment of the Munitions Act, and Mr. Lloyd George's Conference with the Trade Unions, it is urgently necessary that amendments with this object should be put forward.

The need for the presence of a woman in the Munitions Courts is easily seen. Many cases will arise in which women will apply for leaving certificates. In some of these the grounds for leaving will be such as women are very reluctant to state in a court composed of men. One such case has already arisen, of which we know, because the women concerned are Trade Union members. There are probably many others. It is clear that in these cases it is essential to have a woman whose duty it is to consult with the applicant before the case is heard, find out the real facts, and put forward her application before the court.

If the Munitions Court, therefore, is to deal fairly with women there must be a woman assessor or a woman to help the workers to state their case. The point of immediate practical importance is that the Munitions Act should be so amended as to secure the presence of a woman assessor whenever women's cases are heard. We desire, therefore, to urge this reform upon the Ministry, and to ask that a provision to this effect be inserted in the Bill amending the Munitions Act.

GERTRUDE TUCKWELL (Women's Trade Union League), A. SUSAN LAWRENCE (L.C.C., Women's Trade Union League), MARY R. MACARTHUR (National Federation of Women Workers), MARGARET BONDFIELD (National Federation of Women Workers), MARY LONGMAN (Women's Labour League), ADA SALTER (Women's Labour League), MARGARET LLEWELYN DAVIES (Women's Co-operative Guild), E. WEBB (Railway Women's Guild), ELLEN SMITH (Fabian Women's Group), SOPHY SANGER (International Association for Labour Legislation, British Section), J. J. MALLON (Anti-Sweating League).

Correspondence.

THE PRODUCTION OF AEROPLANES.

DEAR MADAM,—When the First Lord of the Admiralty declared in the House of Commons on November 11th that "We are making aeroplanes as hard as we can . . . . We are behindhand. We have always been behindhand in this war," he drew public attention to a serious situation which had already been foreseen by the promoters of a meeting of influential people held at the Royal Society of Arts and Manufacturers, under the chairmanship of Sir William M. Ramsay, on September 30th. At that meeting it was decided to appoint an Aeronautical Production Committee, which would do its utmost to remove whatever might be impeding the country's maximum output of aircraft.

A greater increase in rate of production than now obtains can be achieved only by adequate organisation in directions besides the aeronautical work which is being actually carried on by the Government.

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The Aeronautical Production Committee, by concentrating its activities on the ground not covered by the Government, will help the aeronautical industry to produce with much greater rapidity, and will thus exercise a far-reaching influence on the duration of the war.

To run the whole work of organisation with full effect, the Committee requires £5,000. In order to make up this amount, 5,000 suitable persons are invited to become members of the Institute, at a subscription of one guinea each, or a smaller number to make donations.

It is important to realise that England must strain every nerve to obtain her maximum output of aircraft now, during the winter. It is only thus she will be ready to put forth her greatest effort in the spring, when the weather is propitious for aerial operations. It is only in this way, also, that she can be fully prepared to counter the significant activity known to be now taking place in the German aeronautical workshops. The situation, therefore, demands prompt action.

(*Signed*) CHARLES BRIGHT, F.R.S.E., &c.,
GEORGE GREENHILL, F.R.S.,
F. N. MAUDE, Col., C.B., late R.E.,
L. BLIN DESBLEDS.

WOMEN SUBSTITUTES FOR MEN.

MADAM,—The effects of the recent recruiting movements have already clearly indicated the necessity of making arrangements to provide substitutes for men who have enlisted, especially for those engaged in carrying out the routine work indispensable to the conduct of large Government and Municipal offices, business houses, banks, insurance companies, &c. Moreover, it is anticipated that the shortage of labour will be considerably accentuated by additional withdrawals in the immediate future. The Home Office have pointed out that the figures of the National Register show that a considerable proportion of the recruits still required for the prosecution of the war will be drawn from such occupations.

The Committee appointed by the Home Office for the purpose of considering this matter, state that they are of opinion that the supply of substitutes will, in the main, have to be found among women of superior education and, as the work for such substitutes will, in many cases, be of a superior kind and may involve a considerable amount of responsibility, the Committee consider that every effort should be made to attract this class of woman into the work.

In order to be prepared for a demand for trained assistants, the Council has arranged suitably specialised courses of instruction. The classes provide a short course of training to those willing to undertake this work, and meet during the day—morning or afternoon. The course covers three hours each day, for five days a week, for three weeks—a total of 45 hours; in addition, home-work is required on each day. A fee of 10s. 6d. is charged for the course. Classes have already been arranged at the following centres: Fulham Training College, Finlay Street, Fulham, S.W.; City of London College, White Street, Moorfields, E.C.; Goldsmiths' College, Lewisham High Road, New Cross, S.E.; and Pitman's School, Southampton Row, W.C. A certificate will be given to those who have attended regularly, and who show, at the conclusion of the course, the requisite standard of efficiency.

R. BLAIR, Education Officer.

[*We are dealing in the Leading Article with some aspects of this scheme for training.*]

HOW IRELAND HAS HELPED OUR HOSPITALS.

We have received the following account of work for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals from Miss Dora Mallone, Hon. Organising Secretary Belfast Suffrage Society.

An interesting tour in the North of Ireland on behalf of these Hospitals has just been concluded. The idea originated with a few, who felt that public meetings were necessary if the country societies especially are to be kept in being, and that the policy of "it is no use to do anything in our society this winter" is entirely fatal. After some consideration, it was decided that the story of the Scottish Hospitals would make the most general appeal, both from the intrinsic interest of the work, and from the splendid manner in which it has been carried on. Accordingly, with much fear and trembling, arrangements were made for a tour. The headquarters at St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, kindly entered into the idea with interest. Three societies guaranteed the expense of the tour, and it was finally found possible to arrange for nine meetings in different centres, ranging from Sligo in the west to Portrush in the north. The difficulties were many. In the first place, the Unionists in the North of Ireland have given most generously to the support of the hospital in Belfast, and also to that recently started at Pau.

Again, though the doctrines of Sinn Fein—Ourselves Alone—are not universally adopted in Ireland, there were many who asked why a poor country such as Ireland should be asked to help in a scheme which had originated in Scotland. Those who are familiar with the tale of Government contracts in Ireland, and know how small a part of the vast war expenditure has gone to enrich Ireland, while the stress of war conditions has hit Irish industries everywhere, will be able to appreciate the hesitation felt by those who contemplated asking for more money from Ireland to help the war. But the tour was planned, and, as usual in Ireland, the unexpected happened. Every meeting was a success. A little town of 2,000 population managed to collect an audience of 200, and a contribution of £6. Sligo raised £15 at once, and decided to collect the £50 needed to endow a bed; Portrush raised £7, and, following the lead of Sligo, set itself to collect feathers for the much needed pillows. Belfast held public meetings and drawing-room meetings, and organised an independent committee which should collect money and equipment for the Hospitals, with a collecting depôt and independent treasurer and secretary. The total amount raised for the Irish Fund is about £150. This may seem very little to English or Scottish ears, but it must be remembered that, as already said, war profits do not come our way in Ireland, save to a very limited extent, and we have our own Red Cross, Belgian Refugees, and other good causes daily appealing for help. It is felt to be a testimony to the fine story of the Hospitals that support has been won for them with such generosity both in Unionist and in Nationalist centres

[*Correspondents are begged to send in letters on Monday morning, as, owing to war conditions, we are compelled to go to press earlier than usual, and cannot undertake to publish matter sent in late.*]

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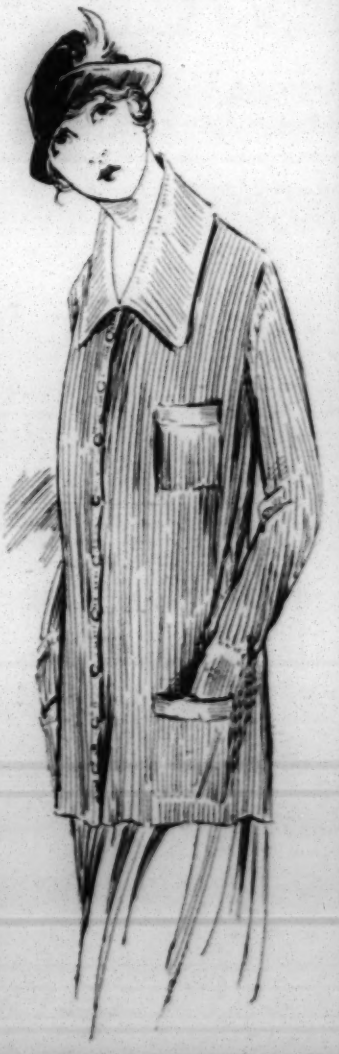

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Ready-to-Wear-Out.

Les hommes ont tellement besoin de talent—tout fait.

"As far as possible we are replacing our clerks who have enlisted by women, but we find that, on the average, it takes three women to replace a man. So, of course, as they are not doing a man's work they can't expect a man's pay." "We are taking on girls instead of the men who have gone. They are only fairly satisfactory." Such reports as these rouse a spirit of inquiry. As even a casual look round yields a large harvest in the way of observation, we may produce a very little sheaf of first-fruits.

In the first place, the "women" engaged to replace the absent, seem, in a large number of cases, to be quite young girls who have not very long left school, and have since acquired a certain amount of proficiency in shorthand and typewriting. Others who are taken younger still, have been put through a Civil Service examination at the age of seventeen or even sixteen, have failed to secure any of the posts reserved as prizes for about one-tenth of the candidates admitted to the examination, and so have been sent by their parents "into the City," there to make what they can of their educational advantages.

The value of such labour is not very high. The employer is quite aware of it, and, swiftly bethinking himself that "you can't send a girl out on errands all over the place," deducts a little more from her wages. He forgets that while the office-boy chiefly "lives his own life" when sent out on errands, the girl "invoice clerk" having less opportunity of spending office hours in playing marbles and acquiring the liberal education offered by London streets, does more for her employer.

So the girl is poorly paid. Her tram fare or season ticket makes a big hole in ten shillings a week. She "economises" on her lunch. A very few years of mechanical and monotonous work, on a diet of sweetstuff and tea, and the office-girl who began to work too young has ceased to take any interest in it. It means nothing to her except so many shillings every week, out of which she contrives to pay for the poor pleasures and luxuries which are what she has learned to live for. To speak (as some people do) of this kind of labour as "women's labour," and judge of it as a failure or success, is to talk nonsense. The workers are not women, and have no chance of becoming full-grown women. Drudgery, seasoned with excitement; "freedom" to spend unwisely a little money gained at the expense of her development—physical and mental—till, with a brain grown dull and a body too often stinted of fresh air and exercise as well as of wholesome food, she looks forward to marriage as a release from the cul-de-sac. Then, too often, to the misuse of girlhood succeeds the woman's tragedy. The young girl was not really prepared or equipped for the business which she entered, or for the paramount business of Life. She was turned out cheaply, a sort of ready-to-wear misfit, which was not expected to do lasting service; can we wonder very much that she was ready to wear out?

But if we think, on the other hand, of the long years of training which are necessary to build up the average well-equipped man for business, or for a career; if we remember what sums of money must be paid down for his education and the business "experience" which has to be acquired at his own or somebody else's expense; and the square meals (not by any means the least important item in the curriculum)—what a solid groundwork of preparation of mind and body; what an

investment of thought and training, besides money, a competent man of business represents!

Not every man is a good, sound investment? No. But that does not discourage investors, mostly parents, from this form of speculation. It is only daughters who, for the most part, are expected to be able to make their way, without equipment, against heavily-subsidised competition. And just now we have more need than ever of ready-made talent.

It is only fair and right to remember, when the London County Council presses the offer of three weeks' business training upon women for particular classes of business, that the classes at Fulham Training College are offered to students who have already received a liberal education. They are only at the beginning, but they have, probably, reached the age when poor little "ready-to-wear" is dropping out of business altogether. The educated woman of five-and-twenty is a quick learner; she brings to her task a disciplined character and a wider experience than the girl of seventeen can have had. The years that went before constituted the real period of preparation. But "three weeks' training" as a preparation sets an example to be feared.

We ought not to pin great hopes to the magical virtues of a few lessons in a sort of mental jujitsu; and we have no right to expect marvellous results, nor to proclaim that we are disappointed if we do not get them. The three months', or even six months' training which some municipal authorities are offering are little enough; for the untrained worker who is "ready for anything" is ready to wear out.

Patriotic Housekeeping.

The Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition, now being held at the Shop, was intended by the N.U.W.S.S. to be suggestively useful to our organisers now visiting the Societies on a Thrift Campaign, and to country secretaries desirous of organising exhibitions on similar lines in their own localities. Members of the N.U. will, I am sure, be delighted to hear that it has been of far wider service.

The Shop stands in Parliament Street, only a few minutes' walk from the Houses of Parliament, and almost opposite Downing Street. It is an excellently central and prominent site. Just now Parliament Street is thronged with passers-by, drawn thither by the attractions of the War Office and Admiralty, and of the captured German guns on the Horse Guards Parade ground. The window of our Shop, dressed with appetising dishes, prepared in the cookery demonstrations, and with arresting posters, has evoked great attention; knots of people collect outside at all hours of the day, read with interest our notices, and often step inside to buy a COMMON CAUSE to inform themselves further of what the N.U.W.S.S. is doing.

Whether their attention has been caught by our Shop window, whether they have read of the Exhibition in the papers, I do not know; this, at least, is certain, that large numbers of the outside public have visited the Exhibition, have expressed praise of our work, and have in many cases made a point before leaving of seeking out those of our members who are in charge, and thanking them for the help which the Exhibition has given; this has happened over and over again. Several visitors, not associated with the N.U., have stated that the information given by the Exhibition is exactly what they wanted for thrift campaigns contemplated by themselves at home. We have been told on all hands that the need for economy is recognised, but that literature alone does not serve to show how economies can be effected; teaching by concrete exhibits of the principles of economy and of food values has not hitherto been offered. The N.U. has, in fact, succeeded in supplying a want felt for some time past.

At the request of visitors we are now printing complete sets of wall-cards, such as are used in the Exhibition to explain exhibits, together with a full syllabus. These will be available on hire to individuals and societies desirous of organising thrift campaigns, and I here give notice to country secretaries that they should make an early demand for the same.

Our readers will, I think, be interested in a brief account of some of our visitors. Early in the Exhibition's career, it was visited by a certain Government official who gave it warm praise, and expressed his determination of visiting it again and of sending some of his juniors. A teacher of a large London County Council school was enthusiastic as to the usefulness of the Exhibition, and is sending her senior girls to see it. A gentleman from the Midlands stayed long after closing hours making notes to assist himself in a similar piece of work. Two prominent members of a Hertfordshire Suffrage Society, now helping to run a large soldiers' and sailors' club in London, attended the cooking demonstration, and not only praised the Exhibition, but made suggestions which will be embodied in the Exhibition, with a distinct increase to its value. A lady from Bedfordshire likewise gave us some valuable hints, which were then and there transformed into concrete shape. She has been attending the Exhibition regularly since its opening, with a view to organising a Thrift Campaign in her own district. Thirty working women with their small children attended a special afternoon demonstration, and were very much interested in the exhibits, as well as in the new economical dishes which Mrs. Caborne taught them. A large number of girls from a girls' school were brought in one afternoon. The elder girls, who learn cookery, showed real understanding of the Exhibition; the little ones were told to stay outside, but they insisted upon coming in too, and, I am glad to say, very much enjoyed themselves. Only the limitation of space prevents my giving further instances of the interest which our Exhibition has evoked.

It has, in fact, proved even more successful than was expected, and the thanks of the N.U. are indeed due to those of our members and staff who have organised it. Especially do I wish to thank the London Society for its ready and effective co-operation in the midst of pressing work of its own.

In compliance with the public demand, the Exhibition is being kept open an extra week, until 5.30 on Saturday, December 4th. Lectures and Hay-Box Cooking Demonstrations are given each day.

The Conservative Cookery of Vegetables.

There is no need to describe the ordinary way of cooking vegetables. The cook generally cleans them first, removes the outside leaves, the peelings, &c., and puts the vegetables into boiling water, or into cold water which she brings to the boil: she boils the vegetables, throws away the juices down the sink, and serves the remaining shreds, which, as a rule, are so tasteless that they have to have pepper and salt added to them—they are not worth eating as a course by themselves, in contrast to the French vegetables which form a separate course after the meat. It may be noted that the fast boiling of vegetables has a bad effect upon the precious natural vegetable salts.

Now, before considering conservative cookery, it is as well to realise what are some of the values of the "salts"; I do not mean table salt, but the natural minerals that are spoilt by the boiling, or are poured down the sink. These "salts" include, in different proportions according to the vegetable, iron, soda, lime, magnesia, &c. It is not everyone who is equally deficient in all these elements, but most people, in civilised life, have a deficiency of soda and lime in their blood; fewer people have a deficiency of iron than the newspapers would give us to understand. I cannot go into details here; it suffices to say that iron in the blood (as distinguished from iron in medicines, which is rarely assimilated) helps the red cells to carry oxygen all over the body. Soda prevents the blood from being too acid. Lime in the blood is important, not only in securing the right coagulation of the blood (for a person without lime in his blood would bleed to death), but also in helping the digestion of food.

The right way of cooking vegetables is quite easy; or, rather, there are several right ways, all of which soon become easy; at first, they are unfamiliar.

One way is to clean the vegetables, add a little butter (or best nut-margarine), and cook the vegetables in the inner pan of a double-pan cooker like the "Empress"; or in some vessel, such as a stone jar, inside a saucepan; or else in a casserole or earthenware fireproof vessel; or in some vessel inside a hay box; or in a greased paper bag, or envelope, put in a pie-dish inside an oven. All these ways are similar in their effects; the vegetables are cooked with the butter, and served, and eaten complete; nothing is poured away. Some vegetables require the addition of a little water or milk. This applies to most green vegetables, and to some of the root-vegetables as well.

The cooking is quicker if the vegetables are broken up first,

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or cut up, or shredded. Shredded carrots and turnips go well together, and they cook far better than ordinary carrots and turnips. Such vegetables, with less butter or oil than the French use, are so delicious that they need no added condiments, and they can form a second course in a meal, by themselves.

We have found the "Empress" double-pan cooker very safe and satisfactory; we have our vegetables cooked in it nearly every night in our own flat; it requires only a tiny flame underneath it, and it preserves the precious juices of the vegetables, and their life-giving properties.

Another (entirely different) way is to let the vegetables boil; they must simmer with the lid on, but not tightly fixed on. After the juices have passed into the water, the vegetables can be pressed and strained out, and the liquor used as a stock—that is to say, as a basis of a soup or sauce or gravy, or instead of water in savoury dishes.

There are other ways of cooking vegetables, but these will be sufficient for a start; for example, you can have a vegetable stew, to which can be added proteid (or body-building) foods, to give nourishment; but here I am speaking rather of the cooking of vegetables themselves, without added flavourings.

If this conservative cookery be adopted, various vegetables can be used which hitherto were neglected; for instance, carrot-tops, turnip-tops, beet-tops, beet-spinach, and so on. With regard to the use of the remains, such as the tops of celery, the coarse sticks of celery, the peelings of potatoes, carrots, and turnips, and the outside leaves of onions—they are more appropriate for the stock-pot (by which their juices can be extracted) than for the "Empress" Double-Pan Cooker.

Please do not let any readers think I speak here of "vegetarianism." We do not live on vegetables—we have quite different food-bases. I am speaking here of a method of cooking which is even more important for meat-eaters than for non-meaters: a method of cooking which should be universal, whether people live on the meat diet or the meatless. There is no reason why people should cook vegetables execrably, because they happen to eat meat!

There remains an altogether different way of dealing with vegetables—namely, the uncooked way; and here, at first, it is as well to sub-divide the vegetables by breaking them up, or putting them through a mincer.

What has been called by the Americans "The Unfired Food Plan" does suit some, but thorough clinical examinations have proved to me that there are many who cannot digest and assimilate ordinary uncooked vegetables at all. I remember a case of two children, who had been brought up entirely on "Unfired Foods," which, according to the extremists, were certain to supply them with the natural "salts" that they needed. In the blood of these children, there was marked deficiency in every kind of "salt," particularly lime, soda, and iron.

The question is too complicated to discuss here, and one must admit that there are some cases which are well suited by the "Unfired Foods," particularly after practice; but in favour of the proper cooking of vegetables for most people, it must be remembered that such cooking makes the fibre more digestible, and enables one to use odds and ends, such as the large sticks of celery, which would otherwise be wasted.

In conclusion, let me repeat that vegetables, however cooked, are not meat-substitutes; they are useful for filling up, and also for supplying natural "salts"; but, so far as concerns the proteid or body-building and tissue-repairing elements, they are lamentably deficient.

The next article will be on "The Economy of Mastication," but, meanwhile, I shall welcome any questions, or any applications for my favourite meat-substitute recipes.

I have already had a great number of applicants for my favourite tested recipes—not for "vegetarian" dishes, but for real meat-substitutes, easily prepared, or else ready for use without cooking. I shall be glad to send these to readers of The Common Cause, who write to me (at 40, Chandos Street, W.C.), and who enclose a 1d. stamp for postage, and to answer any questions that they care to ask on doubtful points with regard to food-values.

Eustace Miles.

Labour Saving in the Home.

The article in our last issue on "A House that Does its Own Work" has aroused considerable interest, and we should welcome information from any of our readers who have personal experience of electrical or other labour-saving appliances.

Details as to the expense of installation and cost of running would be specially useful. Electric appliances are undoubtedly costly to buy. The problem to consider is whether any economy can be effected by using electricity for heating, cooking, and cleaning, and doing without a servant.

A correspondent from Glasgow sends the following account of her visit to the electric showroom opened in Glasgow by the Corporation. In this showroom may be seen specimens of appliances manufactured by the different electrical firms of the city, and a cooking demonstration is held every afternoon.

"I arrived at the showroom just before the class met, and was able to speak to the demonstrator, who is a fully trained teacher from the College of Domestic Science, and she showed me the electric stoves, &c. The cleanness of cooking done by electricty was one of the first things she pointed out—there being no dirty outsides of pans to clean, and no disagreeable fumes as in gas stoves. A thermometer was fixed on the outside of the oven, so that the right time to put in the pastry, &c., could be known without opening the oven door. The demonstrator spoke most enthusiastically of the whole thing. She also showed me a small stove—a little thing—that could be set on a table on which you could grill chops and boil potatoes, and if an oven is placed on the top of it, a good-sized joint can be cooked. It was also possible to steam a pudding on this same cooker.

"I was then shown upstairs to another floor, where several rooms—drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, and bath-room were heated and lighted by electricity. The lighting of the drawing-room was particularly charming, and was a system entirely new. The lights were placed behind the picture rail, with the most delightful effect, the result being most restful, and yet one could read perfectly easily. In the bed-room two special things I noticed were an electric bed-warmer (two kinds—one of pliable stuff, which could be used, if necessary, as a poultice). The bath-room was quite fascinating, with an electric boiler above the bath, which heated in a few minutes, also above the hand basin there was an appliance which gave hot water in one minute. This could also be used in a pantry or kitchen, if wanted. I also saw a shaving mirror with an electric light on it, which was, I should think, perfect from a man's point of view, and a lady's hair dryer, with cold and hot air. The bath-room was also heated by a radiator, on to which were attached towel rails. There was also an electric emersion boiler, which brought any liquid to the boil quickly.

"I was then taken up to the top floor, where every kind of electric vacuum cleaner was on sale. Demonstrations are at present being given in one of the front windows of a special vacuum cleaner by the firm whose patent it is."

ELECTRIC HOUSES IN DUMBRECK.

The Electrician of August 6th and 13th contains accounts of some houses in Dumbreck, a suburb of Glasgow, which are run entirely by electricity. Over a year ago a number of these houses were built as an experiment, and although there was at first a considerable amount of opposition from the local electrical contractors, the results, say the writer, have proved in every way satisfactory. One ventilator was put in each room in place of a chimney, and heating, cooking, and lighting are all done electrically, no other sort of fuel being allowed inside any of these houses. In order to test the all-electric homes thoroughly the builder lived in one himself for a year. He was, he admits, somewhat lavish in his use of electricity, consuming 16,000 units, and the bill amounted to £51 8s. Although this seems rather a heavy charge, it must be remembered that servants were entirely dispensed with, so that if the £40 or £50 which would have been spent in wages, &c., is subtracted, he claims that the electric house is by no means extravagant, especially as usually not more than about 10,000 units per annum would be used.

It would be interesting to know whether a house equipped in this way costs more to start with than the ordinary house with open grates and chimneys, or whether, on account of additional cost in building, the rent would be higher.

Some interesting figures are given by the builder. Breakfast, he says, can be cooked very nicely in sixteen minutes at the cost of ¾d. for electrical energy. A full meal of six courses has been cooked in twenty-two minutes. The hot-water apparatus, of the Electroye type, furnishes hot water for washing up in ten to twelve minutes, and a bath can be obtained in twenty minutes. In June, the record for the first week was 8d. per person per week for lighting, cooking, and heating (hot water); during the last week it was 4½d. per person.

In Canada and the United States the advantages of electricity are far better known than here, and now that it seems likely that the domestic servant will become a thing of the past, the electric house should be of the greatest value in the future in lightening the house work.

To busy women, doing their own household work, the CLENIFE is a real boon. These knives do not need cleaning, as they are absolutely stainless, even by vinegar, vegetables, &c., that turn ordinary knives almost black, but after washing with water in the ordinary way they rub up with a tea-cloth to look as bright and fresh as when new. We can advise our readers to write to the Clenife Co., Department E, 168a, High Street, Tonbridge, for a sample knife, which will be sent for fourteen days' trial, and then can either be returned or 1s. 8d. remitted.

'Some'
Xmas Cheer

The "Common Cause" stands for integrity. We too stand for integrity—in food production. We are out against the innumerable devices by which the people's food is faked, impoverished and adulterated. We want "Common Cause" readers to know about us and the practical example we are setting. The proof of the "pudding," or any other good thing, is in the eating—and in the good

Digestion and Health

which follow. Either of these two splendid Xmas Parcels of delicious 'P.R.' Pure Foods will give you an excellent insight into what genuine food reform really means. Both are examples of the sensible kind of food economy.

Or simply send postcard for full particulars and Xmas List, to

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No. 1. Containing 3 Cakes, 1 Xmas Pudding, 1 lb. Mincemeat, 1 doz. Mincepies, 1 Box of Rich Biscuits, 1 Shortbread, 1 tin of "P.R." Coffee, &c. Carriage paid in U.K. 10s.

No. 2. Containing 1 Cake, 1 Xmas Pudding, 1 doz. Mincepies, 1 Box Rich Biscuits, 1 Packet "Sun-Food," 1 tin "P.R." Coffee. Carriage paid in U.K. 5s.

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Instructions by Post or Telephone command immediate attention.

TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Evelyn Atkinson.
Miss Edith Palliser (Literature).
Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary:
Miss Helen Wright

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

The Secretary of the Women's Imperial Health Association writes to say that several requests have been received from Societies holding Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibitions for the loan of their Mothercraft and Child Welfare Exhibition. The Association is quite willing to lend their Exhibition, but all applications must be made well in advance, as the Exhibition is already booked far ahead, and time must be allowed for all arrangements to be made.

As a result of the inquiry sent to Societies, *re* Provincial Conference for 1915, a unanimous wish to suspend it was expressed by all those Societies from whom replies had been received. The Executive Committee agreed, therefore, that no Provincial Conference should be held this year.

As no invitations to hold the Annual Council in the Provinces were received from local Societies, the Council will meet in London about the middle of February, 1916.

The Shop, 50, Parliament Street.

The first of Miss Edith Ward's lectures on Monday, "Why We Must Save," might be described as the negation of Mr. Albert Chevalier's one-time popular song, "Wot's the Good of Anyfink—Wy Nuffink!" Miss Ward, on the contrary, proved conclusively "the good er slavin' and a-ravin' abaht savin'." In simple words it might be summed up thus: "Money is the most vitally necessary thing to win this war, or to prevent its being unduly prolonged. The Government cannot get money unless it is saved by the ordinary citizen, therefore the ordinary citizen must DO WITHOUT. Economy is not sufficient; the most rigid self-denial must be practised." Miss Ward quoted a few figures to show the large amount spent annually on imported luxuries:—

7 millions on motor-cars for pleasure purposes, 4 millions on petrol, 13 millions on silks, 1½ millions on feathers, 3 millions on furs, 8 millions on tobacco, 3 millions on kinema films, 1¼ millions on chocolate and fancy confectionery, £21,000 on Turkish delight, &c., &c.

She then gave some detailed reasons why it is necessary for the ordinary citizen to supply the money required for the prosecution of the war, showing how and why it is impracticable to raise the huge sum required either out of the invested capital of the country, or by borrowing from neutrals, or by sale of our foreign securities.

On Wednesday, at 4 p.m., Miss Ward spoke more in detail on "*How* we can Save." The third lecture of the series takes place to-day (Friday) at the same hour.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915	25	10	0
Received from November 13th to 27th:—			
Subscriptions.			
Miss M. B. Callander	0	2	6
Miss Dalby	2	2	0
Miss F. M. Sterling	5	0	0
Miss J. M. Chambers	0	10	6
Mrs. C. Meyerstein	1	1	0
Mr. R. F. Cholmeley	1	1	0
Madame Cantamessa	0	5	0
Miss U. St. Clair	0	2	6
Miss Lucy E. Mason	0	1	6
Affiliation Fees.			
Southampton W.S.S.	1	10	0
Selkirk W.S.S.	0	5	0
Dunstable & Houghton Regis W.S.S.	0	10	0
Melrose W.S.S., for 1916 ...	0	9	3
York W.S.S.	0	10	6
	£39	0	9

Active Service Fund.

SECOND YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
Acknowledged since November 1st, 1915	109	13	0
Staff and Pupils of the Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science, 32nd donation, Belgian Relief ...	1	0	0
Mrs. F. E. Cookson, 3rd donation	5	5	0
Plymouth W.S.S.	2	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dowse ...	0	5	0
Received for the Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund, Miss H. C. Wardale, 6th instalment of £12 ...	2	0	0
	£120	3	0

It is a significant fact that the demand for all the principal "P.R." Foods has actually grown since the outbreak of war. This is a striking witness to the fact that these absolutely pure and highly nutritious and non-irritating foods are found to be, in the long run, the most economical as well as the most convenient and delightful foods obtainable. The makers have recently had many striking testimonials from all sorts of people as to the way these products solve some of the difficulties of the food question. A box of samples, with full particulars, can be had by sending 9d. to The Wallace P.R. Foods Co. Ltd., 11, Tottenham-lane, Hornsey, London, N. Readers should mention The Common Cause.

A LETTER FROM THE ITALIAN NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Fawcett from Professor Anita Dobelli-Zampetti, Corresponding Secretary for the F.N.P.S.F., of Italy:—

Dear Madam,—I take the liberty in the present letter to express to you, in the name of the Executive Committee of our Federazione Nazionale for Women's Suffrage, the feelings of deep gratitude with which we Italian women have seen the many demonstrations of sympathy of the English nation towards Italy; and, besides, our partaking of your great sorrow for Miss Cavell's death. To-day (November 21st) a solemn women's meeting in honour of that brave woman was held, the majority of the promoters being Suffragists. Already, on November 2nd, the Executive had formulated its indignation in the enclosed motion strongly condemning the brutality of which she was the victim, and expressing all its reverence for the heroic assertion of civil duty which she showed at the cost of her own life.

Would you kindly oblige us in communicating this motion to the National Union which is under your valuable presidence?

I cannot close the letter without expressing my admiration for the splendid work your National Union has accomplished, directly or through its members, since the beginning of the war in every field of civic, public, or private work, especially through its Scottish Women's Hospitals, their brave nurses and lady doctors, who everywhere are crowning English women's fame with the halo of their unlimited love and work for suffering humanity.

Everything that keeps the feeling of human sympathy alive through the bloodshed in which Europe is drowned is most precious, not only for the present, but for its value as a foundation stone for the building of future civilisation. Such is the worth of English women's work: so we are all most thankful for it.

With very kind regards and renewed thanks.—Yours truly,

Prof. Anita Dobelli-Zampetti,
Corresponding Sec. for the F.N.P.S.F., of Italy.

MATERNITY UNIT FOR THE RELIEF OF POLISH AND OTHER REFUGEES IN RUSSIA.

The preparation of the Unit is advancing rapidly. Two representatives are leaving for Petrograd this week to confer with the authorities, who welcome the scheme very cordially. Till the result of their negotiations reaches us, full particulars cannot be published, but preliminary arrangements are being rapidly advanced, and all the news to hand confirms our belief that the need is desperate and urgent and the plight of the refugees appalling.

We have ascertained that a mass of clothing will be required, and therefore suggest that working parties should devote their energies to the preparation of suitable articles. These would also be welcome, even if not new, provided that they are in good condition.

Our Guarantee Fund is not yet large enough to cover the initial expenses, and we should be very grateful for additional promises to be sent to Headquarters, addressed to Miss Sterling, Treasurer of the Relief Fund, 14, Great Smith Street.

Goods should be forwarded to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., at the same address. (Labelled, "Refugees in Russia.")

The following, among others, are the most useful articles:—

Infants: Vests, woollen jackets, shawls, flannel squares. Women: Plain calico chemises, flannelette drawers, warm petticoats, warm dresses, skirts and bodices, stockings, shawls, warm slippers and night socks, calico nightgowns, plain, strong, warm children's clothes; also old linen and old blankets.

THE LONDON SOCIETY.

The London Society's sale is in full swing as we go to press, and is proving a great success. A cinematograph entertainment, given by Messrs. Vickers, showing women engaged on munition work, has aroused keen interest. In opening the sale on Tuesday, Lady Brassey spoke of the work which had been done by the Society since the war, and of its plans for future usefulness. She pointed out that these various activities involved considerable expense, and could only be carried on if members contributed on a generous scale.

Lady Brassey is appealing for funds for the soldiers' canteen which the London Society is opening at Waterloo Station, as announced in our last issue. Donations should be sent to Lady Brassey, at the Society's Offices, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

LATEST NEWS OF THE HOSPITALS IN SERBIA.

Although no direct communication has been received from any of our Units in Serbia since November 9th, we have every reason to believe, from a cable which has been received from Dr. Mary Blair at Salonika, that our Units are safe and evacuating in good time. The last equipment, which left Liverpool about three weeks ago, has now arrived safely at Salonika. It is under the charge of our Equipment Secretary and a baggage-master, and is intended for the Girton and Newnham Unit at Gevgeli. We give the following extracts from a letter from Mrs. Harley :—

"Just a line to tell you that we arrived here on Wednesday, the 3rd, after a fairly perilous journey, being escorted the whole way from Malta, and having often to go miles out of our course to avoid submarines. The captain received orders, when we were an hour or two at sea, after having left Athens, not to go direct to Salonika, but to go to Lemnos, and from thence on to Salonika. In spite of the delay, we were rather glad to have the opportunity of seeing Lemnos and getting so close up to the Dardanelles.

"On Wednesday morning we reached the end of our eventful voyage, and were very glad to get it safely over, though none of us were really afraid. Dr. McIlroy and I went at once on shore to get our instructions from the Directeur du Service de Santé, and were told that we were not to stop here but to go up as soon as possible to the frontier, where the French are forming a large hospital centre. The name of the village is Gevgeli, and just on Serbian soil. We shall be real pioneers, for very little has been done at present, and not more than 200 beds set up, although it is to develop into the principal evacuating station. The French authorities have received us, as usual, splendidly, and seem so very grateful for our venturing into this "*pays si rude*," as they call it. The Admiral has been especially delightful to us, and has arranged himself all about the debarcation of our equipment, and also that we were to stay on board here until we were able to get away.

"As to the rest of the Unit, they have not yet arrived, but we are leaving full instructions with the Admiral and the Service de Santé, and they have promised to forward them on as soon as possible after their arrival."

"BAGUE BOCHE" COMPETITION.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the BAGUE BOCHE PRIZE has been awarded to Miss F. Ponsonby (of Old Trafford, Manchester) who has sold 508 copies of the Special Hospital Number of THE COMMON CAUSE. Miss Moody (of Edinburgh) comes second, having sold 422 copies, and Miss Reid (of Paisley) third, with 400 copies.

We should like to thank all our readers who helped to make the Hospital number such a success. How hard the sellers worked, and how well they worked, is evident from the small number of copies returned; and these, indeed, are in such demand that they seldom stay in the office for many minutes, because they are wanted over and over again! The public response has been magnificent. In some cities, Glasgow among them, friendly buyers would give sixpences and shillings, refusing change. And at Bristol our friends the soldiers took up the numbers with enthusiasm, giving threepences and sixpences, and even more for their copies, so that the extra profits might go to the Hospital Funds. In Greenock sellers made more than double the cost of the papers, and a nice little sum was forwarded to the Scottish Hospitals Treasurer. To each and all we offer our hearty thanks.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list of Nov. 18th	75,281	10	0½
Further donations received to Nov. 25th, 1915 :—			
*Further donation from Friends in Elgin, per Mrs. Adam	5	0	0
John Cochrane, Esq.	10	0	0
Per Robert C. Paxton, Esq. (Serbia), £5 being from the Rev. D. Macmichael	10	0	0
Mrs. W. J. Alexander	1	0	0
Mrs. L. A. Guthrie (Serbia)	3	3	0
Miss Legat	0	10	0
*Per the Mason family, Glasgow, for 2nd six months of "Craigie Hall" Bed (Mrs. Harley's Unit)	25	0	0
*Collected from members of Wilmslow & Styal W.S.S., per Miss Nachbar, Bradford W.S.S., to endow "Bradford" Bed (1 Royaumont, 1 Serbia, Dr. Hutchison), (£50 each, balance Gen. Fund)	210	0	0
Miss Margaret C. Blackstock, Helensburgh, received as prize for Botany Competition (Serbia)	0	7	6
Ardrossan Harbour District Relief Committee, per Andrew Hughes, Esq., Hon. Treas., Ardrossan, per Mrs. Robertson, Kilmarnock	5	0	0
Mrs. Thomson, Kilmarnock, per *Mrs. Robertson, Kilmarnock	1	0	0
*Profit on sale of Hospital Number of COMMON CAUSE, per Miss Fortey, Greenock	1	1	3
*Miss Emma Curtis, Greenock, for 2nd 6 months of "Emma Curtis" Bed (Royaumont)	25	0	0
Falkirk W.S.S., per Miss Jane H. Taylor, Hon. Treas., Falkirk (Serbia)	22	4	0
Mrs. James Dixon, Sheffield, per Mrs. Holliwell, Hon. Treas., Sheffield W.S.S.	1	0	0
*Further instalment from Sheffield Serbian Flag Day Fund, per Mrs. Helliwell, Hon. Treas., Sheffield, total, £1,146 5s. 10d.	79	3	10
Mrs. J. Grant, Edinburgh (£1 1s.), Miss Caroline Grant (£1 1s.), Miss Helen Grant (£1 1s.), per J. T. Grant, Esq., Edinburgh (Serbia)	3	3	0
*Anon.	0	6	0
Mrs. Barnard Davis, Bucks.	5	0	0
C. Ritchie, Esq., Edinburgh	10	0	0
*Office Staff, Leith, Hull, and Hamburg Steam Packet Co., Ltd., per Peter Reid, Esq.	2	18	6
Mrs. Tweedie Watson, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Mrs. G. C. Thomson, Cardiff	10	0	0
Mrs. Pattullo, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Miss Margaret T. Harvey, Glasgow (for Dr. McIlroy's Hospital)	1	0	0
Mrs. Harvey, Glasgow (for Dr. McIlroy's Hospital)	5	0	0
*Mrs. Lindsay (£10), (Serbia), per Mrs. Wood, Kilmacolm, *A. C. Wallace, Esq. (Serbia), (£25), per Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wood, 2nd year of "Johnson H. Wood Memorial" Bed (£50), Proceeds of Concert given by Glasgow Orpheus Choir, at Kilmacolm (£40)	125	0	0
*Mrs. Brown (Serbia)	1	0	0
Mrs. Mackury	0	10	0
15th instalment Paisley W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss M. G. Todd, Hon. Treas., to continue 3rd "Paisley" Bed (France), 2nd six months	25	0	0
Mrs. J. Smellie (Serbia)	1	0	0
*Per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas., Sunderland W.S.S., Joseph Short, Esq. (£10), Workmen, Foremen, and Officials of Messrs. MacColl & Pollock Ltd. (£4), Collected by Miss Jane Cleasly, Mrs. Common (10s.), Mrs. Garcia (2s. 6d.), Economies at 4, Belford Road (5s. 6d.), Mrs. Mundella (2s.), (General Fund)	15	0	0
*Stewartry Infectious Diseases Hospital, Matron and Staff, per Miss Macdonald, Locum Matron (Serbia)	2	10	0
Profits of Lecture on Patriotic Housekeeping, by Mrs. McKillop, per Miss Jessie M. Barker, Hon. Sec., Scalby W.S.S.	1	19	0
M. M., Manchester (Serbia)	0	5	0
*Miss M. H. Mellis (Serbia)	2	0	0
*Saltcoats W.S.S., proceeds of Whist Drive, addressed by Mrs. Sime, per Miss Ida Murdoch	20	0	0
Miss C. Clarke and Miss T. Walters (Serbia)	0	16	0
Mrs. D. B. McLaren, Surrey	10	0	0
Mrs. Macdougall, Edinburgh	0	5	0
Mrs. E. L. Hotham (Serbia)	5	0	0
Mrs. E. M. Alexander, Edinburgh	5	0	0
*Miss C. B. Wilson, Tillicoultry, for articles of clothing	2	0	0
*Alex. Walker, Esq., Edinburgh	3	0	0
Collected by Miss E. S. Nevinson, per Miss Margaret C. Crossfield, Hon. sec., Reigate and District Society, Collecting Card No. 152: M. H. (1s.), A Friend (1s.), H. M. (6d.), E. N. Bell (£1), M. S. N. (1s.), E. S. N. (2s. 6d), Mrs. Hersch (10s.), Miss Hersch (2s. 6d.), A Friend (1s. 6d)	2	0	0
Miss Dorothy Partridge (Serbia)	0	10	0
Collected through Members of Llangollen W.S.S., and by the sale of Hospital Number of COMMON CAUSE, by Miss Beatrice Stewart, Hon. Sec.	5	0	0
*Collection of Members of Melrose W.S.S., Annual Subscriptions, per Mrs. Fleming, Hon. Treas.	3	5	0
*2nd donation Laigh Cartside School, per Miss Findlay, per Mrs. Wood	0	15	0
*Dr. de Steiger, Essex	3	3	0
Miss Cathcart (Royaumont)	5	0	0
*Mrs. Robertson, Edinburgh (additional)	1	1	0
Nursing Staff of Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge, per Miss E. Strang, Matron, towards "Nurses" Bed (Serbia), Miss E. Strang (5s.), Miss P. W. Seat (2s. 6d.), Miss A. Murray (2s. 6d.), Miss J. C. Macdermott (2s. 6d.), Miss C. Orr (2s.), Miss C. Dick (2s.), Miss M. Isbister (2s.), Miss M. Anderson (2s.), Miss Allan (2s.), Miss E. L. Muir (2s.), Miss G. N. Thomson (1s. 6d.), Miss M. L. McKinnon (1s. 6d.), Miss J. Murray (1s. 6d.), Miss O. Huns (1s. 6d.), Miss M. Stewart (1s. 6d.)	1	12	0
Mrs. Reckless, per Mrs. T. B. Gill, Hon. Sec., Sheffield W.S.S.	0	7	0
*Per Birkenhead and District W.S.S., from Miss Dalby, Hon. Treas. (Serbia) {"Birkenhead W.S.S." Beds. 2 at Royaumont, now complete for one year, £50 each. Balance £11 10s. 6d. to go towards 2nd year)	5	0	0
*4th donation from Mrs. MacCallum, Kilmacolm	0	10	0
Edinburgh and Leith P.S.A., and E. Bowling Association, per W. G. Moore, Esq.	1	10	0
W. H. Cowper, Esq.	0	5	0
*Miss E. Rachael Jamieson (Serbia)	1	0	0
*Miss Agnes Seymour, Northampton (partly collected) to endow "No. II. Agnes" Bed (Serbia, Dr. Blair)	25	0	0
*Peter Grant, Esq., Leven	2	0	0
Miss J. F. Forbes, Ayrshire	0	10	0
Proceeds of sale of Basket Work and Work bags, made by Mrs. Mackie and Miss Ramage, Bishopton	13	3	0
Miss Hamilton, per Mrs. Robertson, 1st instalment	0	6	0
*Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy's Employees, per Mrs. Robertson, towards "Glenfield & Kennedy No. II." Bed (Serbia)	18	18	1
3rd Fifeshire Girl Guides, per Miss Agnes W. Burt, Capt., 3rd F.G.G. (Serbia)	0	10	0
Anon. (Serbia)	1	0	0
*James McGavin (Serbia)	1	0	0
*Per Mrs. Soddy (Serbia) (total £1,043)	115	8	6
Mrs. J. Bonner	0	10	0
Misses Maclagan, Edinburgh	2	0	0
Mrs. A. T. Stenhouse (proceeds of Palmistry)	0	11	6
*Miss Constance E. Smith, Norwich	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Laurence, London, W.	21	0	0
The Edinburgh Telegraph Staff, per Miss Kettle, Telegraphs (Serbia)	5	0	0
	£76,277	18	2½

* Denotes additional donation.

NOTE.—"Stockport" Bed has now been earmarked for Serbia.

Further contributions will be gratefully received to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Hawick" W.S.S. (Serbia), 2nd year	Hawick W.S.S., per Miss Jean Brunton, Hon. Treas., 20, Teviot Road, Hawick.
"Hawick" W.S.S. (France), 2nd year, 6 months	" " " " "
"Bradford" (2 beds), (1 Royaumont, 1 Serbia)	Quarter share proceeds Flag Day at Bradford, per Miss Nachbar, Hon. Treas., Manningham Lane, Bradford.
"Emma Curtis" (Royaumont), 2nd 6 months	Miss Emma Curtis, 48, Esplanade, Greenock.
"Johnson H. Wood Memorial" (Royaumont), 2nd 6 months	Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmacolm.
"3rd Paisley" (France), 2nd 6 months	Paisley W.S.S., per Miss M. G. Todd, Hon. Treas., 5, Buchanan Terrace, Paisley.
"Agnes, No. II." (Serbia, Dr. Blair)	Miss Agnes Seymour (partly collected), St. Andrews, Billing Road, Northampton.
"Miss S. E. S. Mair" (Serbia, Dr. Inglis)	Miss Clara V. Reid, 73, Morningside Park, Edinburgh.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Bolton Society.

Report of Work Since the War.

During the first year of war the Bolton Society devoted itself to the relief of distress, of which there was then, in Lancashire, a considerable amount. In the hope of assisting in the preservation of infant life, two kitchens were organised for the provision of dinners for nursing mothers and children below school age. Two paid cooks were engaged, the other help being voluntary. The cost of providing a substantial two-course meal worked out (including food, fuel, wages, and a small rent) at about 4½d., and about 5,500 meals were served. A charge of 2d. per meal was made when possible, otherwise the cost was in part recovered from the Prince of Wales's Relief Fund, or from other organisations sending women to the dinners. A sum of about £110 was raised in support of the kitchens, chiefly from members of the Society. There is now no unusual distress in the town, and the kitchens have been closed. One popular feature, however, continues, namely, a sewing class for poor mothers, who learn to make clothes for themselves and their children. Early in the war, when much help was needed, the Society supplied helpers for the feeding of school children, and other purposes.

The Society is now mainly occupied in the following pieces of work :—

1. The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.—A sum of £27 has been sent to headquarters from the Society, besides members' private donations. £6 has also been subscribed for materials for the Hospital Working Parties, besides large gifts of flannel, cotton, &c. More than fifty garments, chiefly shirts and pyjamas, with numerous pillow-slips, &c., have been made for the Scottish Hospitals by the working parties held twice a week at the Suffrage Shop. Now that the Manchester Federation has decided to equip a unit of its own, the Bolton Society intends to devote its energies to this, and is making a fresh appeal for support, not only to its members, but to all sympathisers.

2. Meetings are held at intervals for the triple purpose of sustaining the interest of members and of the public in the Society, of giving instruction in subjects of importance, and of raising funds for the Scottish Hospitals. A lecture by Miss Thurstan, in October, caused great interest, and upwards of £13 net was raised. A "Social Evening" in November, when the speakers, musical artists, and other helpers were all members of the Society, was the means of securing another £4. Mrs. Agnew, a member of the Committee, gave a most interesting and moving address on "Some Heroines of the War."

3. A Study Circle for members of the Committee is reading "The War and Democracy," by Seton-Watson, and others.

4. In order to help in furthering the welfare of women, the Society is represented on the Manchester Women's War Interests Committee, the local Workers' War Emergency Committee, the local Committe for the administration of the Prince of Wales's Relief Fund, and on the Women's Defence Relief Corps.

5. The Suffrage Shop is open daily, and the sale of The Common Cause is maintained at about five dozen copies per week.

The sewing classes for poor mothers, mentioned above, are held twice a week.

It should be added that the great majority of the 400 members of the Society are engaged in work connected with the war, besides that done through the Society.

Newcastle.

Since the Birmingham Council the Newcastle Society has continued its work for the Women's Employment Sub-Committee, and has initiated a Women's War Interests Committee. There is, of course, no unemployment in this area at the moment, so that the work of the Employment Committee is now reduced to the organising of the Toy Factory. This factory, which began in June with two girls, now employ over thirty, and is self-supporting. Huge orders have been obtained from local wholesale firms for the toys.

The Society organised a meeting to initiate a Women's War Interests Committee on October 16th. Thirty-eight trades unions and six women's organisations sent delegates to this conference. Dr. Williams took the chair, and Miss E. C. Wilkinson, M.A., of Manchester, spoke on the work of the Manchester Women's War Interests Committee. A committee was formed, which is now representative of all the large trades unions and various women's organisations. The Committee is engaged in research work, and has framed a number of amendments to the Munitions Act, which have been sent to Mr. Lloyd George for his Conference on November 30th. These have also been sent to all trades unions. They deal with questions affecting women workers, and are much needed reforms of the Act in this area.

On Friday, November 26th, a wire was sent to Sir John Simon and the local M.P.'s to the effect that if the Government Registration Bill is to be amended to allow of alteration in the qualification for the Franchise, Suffragists expected that their claim would not be passed over. There is a strong feeling in the Society that the Bill should not allow of any such amendment. The Society hopes to make some organised effort for the S.W. Hospitals. Money has been subscribed from the district, but a new effort will probably be made shortly.

Scarborough.

The Annual Meeting of the Scarboro' branch of the N.U.W.S.S. took place in the office, 6, Falconer Chambers, on November 17th. Mrs. Catt presided, and there was a fair attendance. A report and financial statement were presented, and the Officers and Committee elected for the coming year. Since the last Annual Meeting, Scarboro' Suffragists had been called upon to bear their part in the great war in no usual manner, the town having been bombarded on December 16th last by German warships. This terrible experience had tended somewhat to deplete the Society, at least for a time, of some of its members, who left the town; so that under difficult circumstances the work carried on had been very satisfactory. It was felt very important to hold together as a body, even though no real Suffrage work be done.

On November 10th a lecture was given in the Christ Church Schoolroom by Mrs. McKillop, M.A., on "The Housekeeper's War Economies." The audience was a most interested one, and greatly appreciated the practical demonstration of the method of cooking by the Hay Box. A collection of £1 11s. 7d. was taken and Common Causes sold.

The Society now has a working party in the office every Monday afternoon to work for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital Units. Members take it in turn to provide tea, at the charge of 6d., the money being put aside to procure working materials. Work is also done for the Mayoress's Committee, in connection with the Government Scheme for the Co-operation of Voluntary Workers.

Middlesbrough.

A successful social meeting was held on the 17th ult. in aid of the S.W. Hospitals for Foreign Service. Music and refreshments were provided by friends, and Mrs. Levick, M.D., gave an informative account of the history of the effort and the work done by the various units. A number of the special "Hospitals" copy of The Common Cause were distributed. Donations amounting to nearly £8 were collected.

Chelsea.

Mrs. Alys Russell lent her house in Chelsea on November 26th for a meeting, which proved a great success. Mrs. Oliver Strachey gave an interesting account of the work of Women's Service. Mrs. Cecil Hunt, Secretary of the Chelsea Committee, assisted by Mrs. Bertram, "received" plain garments for the Sale from the Chelsea members and their friends, and, incidentaly, sold £4 worth of garments. Splendid parcels of garments were also received from the Abingdon, Cuckfield, and Littlehampton Branches.

Clevedon.

There was a very well-attended meeting for the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia, at Wickenden's Room, Clevedon, on Wednesday, November 24th, when Miss Douglas Irvine gave a lecture on her "Personal Experiences with the Hospitals in Serbia." The chair was taken by Lady Bellairs. The room was filled to overflowing, and a deeply interested audience listened to Miss Irvine with very close attention. A collection of £11 os. 6d. proved what sympathy she aroused for the work of our Scottish Hospitals and for the Serbian nation.

This is the first effort that has been made for the Hospitals in Clevedon.

South-Western Federation.

Four public meetings were held last week to show the overwhelming need for economy at the present time, and the manner in which all can help the nation in this respect. Miss Churton spoke at the Town Hall, Bideford, on November 22nd, on "War Economy." There was a good attendance, and the audience conducted a most interesting discussion at the end of the lecture. Councillor Charlewood took the chair.

On November 23rd the Plymouth Suffrage Society arranged a meeting for Miss Churton. In the absence of Councillor Vigurs Harris, owing to illness, Dr. Mabel Ramsay, M.D., Hon. Secretary of the Society, took the chair. Unfortunately the audience was not large, but it was most appreciative.

A special Committee was formed at Falmouth to arrange pleasant evenings for women. At the first of these, on November 24th, Miss Churton was the speaker. She gave a most helpful lecture, showing each member of the audience what economy she could practise.

An excellent meeting took place at the Town Hall, Truro, on November 25th, presided over by the Mayor of Truro. The collection at this meeting was given to the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Kendal and District.

A meeting of members was held in the County Café. President, Mrs. Gandy. It was decided to work for the Scottish Women's Hospitals, to meet once a fortnight. Sphagnum moss has been gathered, dried and sent by Girl Guides. Members' report. First Aid and Nursing Lectures. Sewing parties. Starting school children knitting. Work done for Mayor of Kendal, either registration or recruiting. Nursing in V.A.D., Belgian Hospital Settlements, Red Cross, collecting, in fact, all engaged in some work in connection with the war.

Portsmouth.

The following resolutions were passed at the last Committee Meeting of the Portsmouth Suffrage Society :—

I. Resolution : *Re* Nurse Cavell.—That the Portsmouth N.U.W.S.S. places on record its appreciation of Mr. Bernard Shaw's statement in *The New Statesman*. That the sincerest proof the nation can give of its appreciation of the action of Nurse Cavell is to enfranchise women in recognition of her proof of their valour. It thanks Mr. Bernard Shaw for his attempt to convince the nation, that Nurse Cavell has only accentuated by her death, the true significance of the demand for equality of men and women before the law, and that there is only one sincere way by which the nation can pay its debt of honour, and accept the gift of her life in its service, viz., the recognition of the equality of women before the law by the enfranchisement of women.

II. Resolution : *Re* Lord Mayor's Banquet.—The Portsmouth N.U.W.S.S. places on record a strong protest against the menu said to have been provided at the Lord Mayor's Banquet. As an association of unenfranchised women who, in spite of their political disability, are called upon to bear their share in the national financial strain, without the same power of protection of their financial interests as the Constitutional Machinery of the country affords to men; it feels Ministers of the Crown, and the recognised head of the State Church, partaking of a luxurious

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public banquet at a time when appeals are being made to the nation, and especially to women, for rigid personal economy and avoidance of all luxury. These appeals being made, not only in Parliament, but also by Ministers of the Crown in public meetings, and also by a "Parliamentary War Savings Committee."

Shoreham and Otford Society.

A drawing-room meeting was held on Thursday, November 18th, at Darent Hulme, Shoreham, by kind permission of Mrs. Russell Scott. The speaker was Miss Hunter, who gave a most interesting address on the Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia.

Rochester and District.

The Patriotic Girls' Club is doing good work in Chatham. It is open nightly, each evening having its own programme of usefulness, and there are classes for different subjects. The local Suffrage Society is helping with the Club, and on November 17th provided a good concert, arranged by Mrs. Wetherill and Miss Hoadley. Those who contributed were Miss Parrish, Miss Willmott, Miss Bow, Mrs. Kemp, Miss Campbell, and the Misses Buss. Mrs. B. R. Ward was in the chair, and the attendance included Mrs. Coleman (Hon. Treasurer of the Club), Miss Shellock, and others.

Cambridge.

A successful course of six weeks' lectures on Economical Cookery has been given under the auspices of Cambridge W.S.A. by Miss Morse, from the National Food Fund. Three lectures, morning, afternoon and evening, were given on each occasion, the evening course being addressed to the Women's Co-operative Guild. Expenses were partly defrayed by a collection at the end of each lecture. The course was well attended, and many of the audience were drawn from sections of the community whose knowledge of cookery was previously limited. Much good has certainly been done, for Miss Morse was very successful in stimulating interest. The expense amounted to about £11, and the collections to nearly £7, leaving a balance of about £5 to be paid from the funds of the C.W.S.A. This had been foreseen and provided for. The lectures were given in the Gas Company's Showrooms, and gas, seating accommodation, and utensils were provided by the Company gratis.

Kilmacolm.

A most successful concert was given by the Glasgow Orphans' Choir on November 13th. After paying expenses the sum of £40 was sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, bringing up the total contributions to £726. Two work parties are busily engaged making comforts and necessaries for the Hospitals. A large parcel, containing 50 Christmas presents for the patients at Royaumont, has been dispatched.

Hunstanton.

Mrs. Messiter, Branch Secretary, held a Drawing-room Meeting at her house on Friday, November 26th. Mrs. Hazard gave an interesting address to the members on the splendid work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia. A collection amounting to £4 13s. 6d. was taken in aid of the Eastern Counties Federation Bed in Serbia. Mrs. Messiter entertained the members to tea after the meeting.

[A long and interesting account of the work of the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation is unavoidably held over till next week. Secretaries are urged to send in reports and notices of meetings *not later than Monday morning*, as, owing to shortage of labour, printing now takes much longer. It is a great help to the staff of THE COMMON CAUSE if notice is given *a full week beforehand* of any extra long report.]

Russian Music.

A Concert Recital of Russian Songs and Russian Instrumental Music will take place in the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, on December 7th, at 3 p.m., in aid of the Blind Soldiers and Sailors in the Hostel of St. Dunstan's, Regents Park.

Hospital nurses who are in need of new outfits should make a point of dealing with the Nurses' Outfitting Association, which is a woman's enterprise, all the shareholders being matrons or nurses. The needs of nurses are thoroughly understood, and uniforms made for the different hospitals. Catalogues can be obtained from Carlyle House, Wellington Road, South, or from the branches in London, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, and Manchester.

Forthcoming Meetings.

DECEMBER 3.

Crawley—Miss Frost on "Patriotic Housekeeping"

Croydon—Croham Hurst School (by kind invitation of Miss Clark and Miss Ellis)—Conference on Women Patrols—Speaker, Mrs. Heighton and others—Chair, the Rev. Canon White-Thomson 8.30

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Miss Mabel Barker on "Russia" 4.30

Lancaster Gate—St. Mary's College—Miss Beatrice Hunter on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 5.30

Olton—St. Margaret's Schoolrooms—Lantern Lecture on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia"—Speaker, Mrs. Sime—Chair, Dr. Lunn 8.0

Preston—G.F.S. Room, 19, Cross Street—Annual Meeting of Society 7.30

DECEMBER 4.

Islington and St. Pancras—Medical Mission Hall—Lantern Lecture on "The Scottish Women's Hospitals"—Speaker, Miss McGrigor 8.0

DECEMBER 6

Liverpool—Picton Hall—Lantern Lecture by Mrs. Stainthorpe on "A Tour Through Belgium and Luxembourg"—Also an Address by Dr. Margaret Joyce on "The Work of the Hospital at Royaumont—Tickets, 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d., and 3d., from Mrs. E. V. Burns, Lee Vale, Gateacre, Liverpool 8.0

New Milton—Miss Fost on "Patriotic Housekeeping" 3.0—7.30

Walworth—Browning Settlement, York Road—Speaker, Miss Hunter on the "Scottish Women's Hospitals" 2.45

DECEMBER 7.

Highgate—Spear's Memorial Hall—Speakers, Miss Burke—Chair, Dr. Alice Vance Knox 8.0

New Milton—Ashley Baptist Schools—Speaker, Miss Frost 7.30

Sunderland—Tea Room of the Fawcett Street Café—Members' Meeting—Miss Margaret Weddell, B.Litt., B.A., on "Citizens to be"—Chair, Miss J. Farquhar, M.A. 7.30

DECEMBER 8.

Ascot—Parish Hall, South Ascot—Christmas Sale in aid of the "Ascot" Bed at Royaumont 2.30-6.30

Molesey—Picture Palace—Miss Burke on "The Scottish Women's Hospitals" 3.0

Hospitals—Members and Friends welcome.

Leamington—Working Party to make Sand Bags

DECEMBER 9.

Birmingham—Labour Exchange—National Union of Clerks Meeting—Speaker, Miss Ring 8.30

Dartmouth Park—St. Peter's Church Hall—Miss Burke on "The Scottish Women's Hospitals" 8.0

Wallasey and Wirral—St. Paul's Schools, Seacomb—Tipperary Club 8.10

DECEMBER 11.

Richmond—16, Denbigh Gardens (by kind permission of Mrs. Gates)—Miss J. Cooper-Willis on "The Balance of Power: Its History and Meaning"—Admission free, by ticket only, to be obtained beforehand from Miss Henderson, "Belsize," Queen's Road, Richmond 8.30

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48a, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0

Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Monday, 2.30, and every Thursday at 8.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Wednesday 3.0—6.0

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party—Every Wednesday, 3.0

Buxton—At Collinson's Café—Sewing Meeting for Manchester and District Field Hospital—Visitors invited Every Thursday, 2.30

Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30—4.30

Guildford—"Maesmor," East Horsley—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 5.0

Highgate—Working Party for L.S.W.S. Sale of Work—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett, 26, West Hill, Highgate Every Wednesday, 3.0—5.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street
Every Tuesday, 2.30

Paddington—31, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Port Talbot—In room over Recruiting Office—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 6—8.30

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Monday, 2.45

Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting on December 16th, and fortnightly 2.30

Solihull—F.W.S. Working Party for Italian Troops, at the Church House—Hostess, Mrs. Maurice Davis Every Tuesday, 7.30

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4.30

Wakefield—"The Laurels," St. John's North—Sewing Party Every Thursday, 2.30—6.0 and 7.0—9.0

Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make Sand Bags
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Ten words, 3d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W.—Meeting, Dec. 8th, 4.30 p.m. "Imperial London," by Sir Laurence Gomme, F.S.A.

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